





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4 00

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

## The Reaction of Public Sentiment in the North.

The careful observer of progressive events connected with the unhappy condition of our country, cannot have overlooked the reaction now going on in the political sentiment of the Northern States. A large and rapidly increasing number of the people in that section have become awakened to the true object and intention of the Administration in prosecuting the war against the South. They are beginning to ask themselves what they are to gain by the prosecution of this bloody war? and when they look around and see the widespread wreck of business, the channels of commerce and trade obstructed, their only means of support cut off, and hear at every turn the wailing of widows and orphans made by the relentless hand of war, they find but little consolation in the empty declarations of Congress that the war was commenced and is continued solely for maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution. Starvation and want render the faculties wonderfully obtuse to such arguments.

When the alarm was first given that the National Capital was in danger of invasion, and a martial spirit aroused, which, for the time, absorbed all attention, as must be the case in all sudden excitement, the people stopped not to analyze the true intent and object of the Administration in calling to the field, what was then, an unprecedented number of men. This army, however, had scarcely arrived at the appointed rendezvous, when the continued tyrannical and unlawful acts of the government caused the truth to flash upon the minds of the people, and a dormant element of justice and resistance to aggression became aroused. The long cherished schemes of the Black Republican party began to develop in execution, and the Chicago platform to be interpreted in its true meaning. That element of Northern politics which had battled so frequently, valiantly, but unsuccessfully, against the heresies of Seward & Co., commenced to raise its voice against the apparent policy of the rule at Washington. True, at first, we heard but the faint mutterings of the approaching storm, then the more distinct and positive protests of the opposition press; but finally the long pent-up sentiment of resistance to tyranny and misrule has burst forth, and is now proclaimed in tones so distinct and determined as may well strike terror to the hearts of the aggressors. The people, in the exercise of their right, are assembling in conventions throughout the entire North, declaring by resolutions, couched in unmistakable terms, their unqualified disapprobation of the policy of the Administration, and its obedient Congress. This reaction will go on. There is no earthly power that can now check it; and as reverse upon reverse to the Federal arms shall occur—which will be the case if we can judge of the future from the past—and as Lincoln shall continue, as he will, to exercise power and authority for which the Constitution gives him no sanction, this reaction will culminate in an element of such mighty and irresistible proportions that any further attempt to continue the present policy of subjugation and oppression, will be the signal for a more demonstrative expression of opinion than is manifested through the medium of deliberative meetings.

## The Direct Tax Bill.

We publish in another column of this issue, a synopsis of the direct tax bill recently passed by Congress, which is valuable as an item of information to all of our readers. Direct taxation is levied on incomes as well as on property, provision being made that no one shall pay twice. The income tax is paid by all those who receive regular wages or salaries, all companies and corporations, who have gains on profits derived from sources not otherwise fixed by this act, and all who have incomes derived "from any source of business, trade, or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States." No such incomes are taxed if they do not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, after the State and local taxes are paid; and, of course, a business man's income is defined as his profits after he has paid all labor accounts.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.—We commence to-day the publication of the great speech of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, upon the loan bill. It will be concluded in our next issue, and published entire in the weekly paper. Every reader in the land should give this speech an attentive perusal. The name of Vallandigham will make one of the few bright spots on the black record of the last Congress.

EFFECTS OF OUR CIVIL WAR UPON ENGLAND.—Gore's Liverpool Commercial Advertiser, of July 15, in an article upon civil war in this country, says that "even the balance of power in Europe may be disturbed by its controversy." Also, "that its influence upon British industry and commerce greatly surpasses that which would be exercised by an European war." The Advertiser, in conclusion, remarks: "We are reluctant unbelievers in the possibility of any compromise that would reconstruct the Union on its original basis, and we can discover no solid grounds for hope that the North will withdraw her armies from the field until matters shall arrive at such a dire extremity as will justify, if it does not compel, some kind of European intervention."

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.—The Georgetown Journal, Georgetown Gazette, and the Sterling Whig, have suspended publication, "on account of the inexorable exigencies of the times."

WAR NEWS FROM MISSOURI.—Our exchanges contain various contradictory reports of an engagement near Springfield, Missouri, between the State troops under McCullough and the Federal troops under Lyon and Seigel. The reports indicate that a battle has been fought before this time, but of which no reliable details have reached us.

W. C. HUFFMAN, (States Rights) a Kentuckian, was elected Clerk of the Law Commissioners Court, St. Louis, on Monday, by 626 majority.

# State Sovereignty.

"The right of States to demand conditions for remaining in the Union, to set up special claims of exemption from whatever constitutional laws may be enacted, and to make their own sovereignty superior to that of the United States—these doctrines, we say, must not be thrust upon us now in any political platform whatever."

So says the Philadelphia North American, to which the Baltimore Republican replies: That is good doctrine, and, though not expressed with the utmost precision, something better than we could frequently quote from its columns. But what party or political platform ever did propose a condition—outside of the Constitution—for remaining in the Union? Who ever proposed or advocated such doctrines? Put to the test the plain question in this matter, and let any honest man answer it. Suppose it had been asserted by a "political party" in the convention which framed the Constitution, that just so soon as it was ratified by all the States, any State should be at liberty to pass a law prohibiting its citizens, under penalty of civil disabilities, from aiding the restoration of a fugitive slave? That immediately thereafter it should be declared that an "irrepressible conflict" should exist between the free States and the slave States, and that they must become all free or all slave? Take only these two propositions, now cardinal doctrines of a political party, and suppose them to have been flung into the convention that framed the Constitution, does the North American believe it would ever have been signed by the delegates of the several States, and subsequently ratified by the people?

Suppose, further, such things had only been suggested, and with them the principle that any State which should take umbrage at such a policy, and repeal its ordinance of ratification upon finding it carried out, should be "coerced" and compelled to remain in the Union and take the consequences of such an untoward association, does the North American or anybody else believe the Constitution would have been accepted and ratified by the States? A man must confess himself a thrice sordid dolt to assert his belief in the possibility of such a thing.

We have no disposition to cavil at times like these, but we are concerned that facts should be fairly stated and positions distinctly proposed. No State that we know of, in or out of the Union at the present day, ever set up "special claims of exemption from whatever constitutional laws may be enacted," and no political platform ever affected anything of the sort. It was to escape from unconstitutional laws that secession has been resorted to; and however gross may be the heresy in the estimation of any, the heresy of provocation which smote the Constitution lies in the North.

The journal we quote talks of States making "their own sovereignty superior to that of the United States." This is a confusion of terms. The original sovereignty is in the several States, and nowhere else. The States have territory and a population, and the latter resides the entire sovereignty. It is nonsense to talk of the sovereignty of the United States, for there is nothing in which it can interfere. If there were sovereignty at all, it would be in the Constitution; but a Constitution cannot be sovereign—it is a thing made. Besides the Constitution of the United States embodies confessedly only delegated powers. The sovereignty, therefore, is that which delegated these powers, and that is in the people of the several States. It cannot be denied that if every one of the original thirteen States were to repeal its ordinance of ratification, and all the other States were to pass ordinances of secession, that the "sovereignty" of the United States would instantly disappear, to whatever extent it exists in the imagination of the North American. Unhappily, our editorial and official political economists sadly ignore the grand cohesive principles by which the integrity of the Union can only be preserved, and that is the equality of the States and the consent of the governed. No force, no coercion, no war can suffice for the absence of these.

BOURBON COUNTY.—The official returns from Bourbon county elect B. J. Clay, Representative, by a majority of forty-eight votes. Mr. Crittenden's majority in June last was 348. Aggregate vote polled 1,677. In August, Clay's majority is 48. Aggregate vote polled 1,504—difference in the votes of June and August, 79; difference in majorities, 205. We are informed that a large number of voters have gone from Bourbon county to the Southern Army since June last. If this be true, the Paris Citizen must find some other reason for the falling off in the Union vote, than that the Union men did not go to the polls.

AN OFFICER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY ARRESTED.—Col. C. H. Tyler, an officer of the Confederate army, was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday last, during a visit to his wife in that city. He was taken to Newport Barracks, from whence he will be conveyed to Fort McHenry for safe-keeping and trial.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Tennessee State election took place last Thursday. We learn from the Louisville Journal that it resulted in an overwhelming majority for Gov. Harris, who is re-elected to that post over Wm. H. Polk, brother of the Ex-President. The secession permanent Constitution has also been adopted. John P. House, Esq., is probably elected to the Confederate Congress from the Nashville District, James H. Thomas from the Maury District, Hon. R. L. Caruthers from the Wilson District, and Wm. T. Avery from the Memphis District. Harris was an original Secessionist; Polk only came into the movement at the eleventh hour.

WAR NEWS FROM MISSOURI.—Our exchanges contain various contradictory reports of an engagement near Springfield, Missouri, between the State troops under McCullough and the Federal troops under Lyon and Seigel. The reports indicate that a battle has been fought before this time, but of which no reliable details have reached us.

# THE ELECTION.

Nelson county.—F. G. Murphy, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 75. [Union majority in June last 381.]

Trimble county.—Garrott, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 200.

Gallatin county.—A. B. Chambers, (States Rights), H. R. elected. [Union majority in June last 190.]

Daniels county.—C. T. Noel, (States Rights), H. R. elected.

Trigg county.—J. W. Gaines, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 306. [Southern Rights majority in June last 20.]

Christian county.—Poindexter, (Union), H. R. Majority 594. [Union majority in June last 665.]

Lyon county.—Merritt, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 190. [Southern Rights majority in June last 6.]

Caldwell county.—Edmunds, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 48. [Union majority in June last 103.]

Harrison county.—Lucius Desha, (States Rights), H. R. Majority 270. [States Rights majority in June last 147.]

Hopkins county.—(States Rights), H. R. elected. [States Rights gain 500.]

Campbell county.—Webster and Campbell, (Union), H. R. elected.

Jessamine county.—G. S. Shanklin, (Union), H. R. elected.

Fleming county.—L. W. Andrews, (Union), H. R. elected.

Boyle county.—W. C. Anderson, (Union), H. R. elected.

Clark county.—Jno B. Huston, (Union), H. R. elected.

Carroll county.—J. C. Lindsey, (States Rights), H. R. elected.

Queen county.—Official.—For State Treasurer, J. H. Garrard, (Union), 160; Gobrias Terry, (States Rights), 1188. J. R. Barrick, (States Rights), 175. For State Senate, A. P. Grover, (States Rights), 1441. For Representative, E. F. Burns, (States Rights), 1508; David Scarce, (Union), 17.

Allen county.—J. M. Hunter, (Union), H. R. elected.

Estill county.—Carter, (Union), H. R. elected.

Green county.—D. P. Mears, (Union), H. R. elected.

Mason and Lewis counties.—M. P. Marshall, (Union), Senate, elected.

Hancock county.—W. P. D. Bush, (States Rights), H. R. elected.

Breckinridge county.—Allen, (Union), H. R. elected.

More About the Battle at Barboursville, Virginia.

BLAIN BOTTOM, Ky., July 26, 1861.  
To the Editor Kentucky Yeoman:  
DEAR SIR: I have seen such an absurd statement of the engagement at Barboursville, between the mountain boys of Wayne and Cabell counties, Virginia, and the Federal troops, published in the Sandy Valley Advertiser, that I think it needs some correction.

The Virginians occupied the hill back of the town, some three hundred strong, about half of which was brought into action; and the plan was to fire and retreat, as there was a heavy force of Federal troops advancing on them. They lost but one man killed and one wounded, while the loss of the Federals is variously estimated at from 75 to 150, besides the wounded and missing. After the fight, the Virginians retreated or fell back on Charleston, where the Federal army was concentrating from three points, viz: from Guyandotte, Point Pleasant, and Parkersburg. The division that left Guyandotte was met and engaged by Capt. Jenkins and one other company, and held in check while Capt. Corns made a forced march of five miles and put an end to the conflict by total rout of these forces, killing about four hundred and taking number of prisoners, among whom are Cols. Woodruff and Norton; and I learn on the same day they captured five other Colonels from the other two divisions of the Northern army. The loss on the side of the Virginians was five killed and about as many wounded.

It can be but a few days before a general action will take place at or near Charleston, when I feel satisfied, and it is also the opinion of every body, that the Vandals will be driven out of the State.

Wayne county gave about 450 majority for Union; she gives about 900 votes. There has been at least two thirds of the men, old and young, in the field, and are ready to fight for the State.

The mountain counties of Kentucky are doing bravely. They are emigrating to Virginia daily, and after they get there, they never stop till they get into Gen. Wise's army. There are vast changes going on daily; and the fire is not confined to the mountain counties of Kentucky; but it is rapidly advancing down the Sandy Valley.

SOLDIER.  
ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on the charge of treason in Lee county, Va., on the 4th. He was on his way to Washington to claim a seat in Congress. He will probably be tried for treason, as we learn from the Nashville Union and American, from which we extract the above.

SIGNIFICANT.—A Paris letter "says the refusal of the Paris Monitor to print the sentence in Mr. Lincoln's Message which speaks of the rights of the United States being everywhere respected by foreign powers, causes considerable comment here, as the act is believed to possess a significance of deep import."

RESIGNED.—We learn that the sheriff of Scott county has resigned his office, in consequence of his inability to collect the revenue, and his unwillingness to involve his sureties.

# The Direct Tax—Taxation of Incomes.

We annex a careful abstract of the new revenue act, which provides for the assessment and collection of an annual tax of \$20,000,000, and which was passed by Congress on Friday. A large proportion of the bill is devoted to details respecting the duties of assessors, the mode of collection, and the penalties for a non-compliance with the provisions of the act. The sections relative to the income tax are of general interest, and the entire text is given below:

APPORTIONMENT.	
Maine.....	\$40,280
New Hampshire.....	318,496
Vermont.....	211,668
Massachusetts.....	824,581
Rhode Island.....	116,963
Connecticut.....	308,214
New York.....	2,493,918
Pennsylvania.....	1,046,719
New Jersey.....	74,681
Delaware.....	46,822
Maryland.....	97,359
Virginia.....	376,194
North Carolina.....	263,510
South Carolina.....	348,367
Alabama.....	329,313
Mississippi.....	413,084
Louisiana.....	293,510
Ohio.....	1,267,089
Kentucky.....	713,089
Tennessee.....	869,496
Missouri.....	1,436,551
Illinois.....	761,127
Indiana.....	712,437
Arkansas.....	261,826
Michigan.....	501,763
Wisconsin.....	519,098
Minnesota.....	168,524
Iowa.....	253,140
Nebraska.....	29,813
Colorado.....	29,813
Dakota.....	3,241
Montana.....	49,437

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide States, Territories, and District of Columbia into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds, and take oath to execute their offices faithfully.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT.  
Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 enact the mode of assessment. The direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several assessors and collectors shall be enumerated at the rate of one per cent. on the value of the property on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Provided, however, that all property of whatever kind coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States, or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual, who actually resides therein, shall be with the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid. And provided further, That, in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

Persons will be required to give written lists of lands and dwellings liable to direct tax, in default of which, or in case of fraudulent return, the assessor will make such lists; and in case of fraud the person offending may also be convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, and fined \$500.

ABSENTEE PROPERTY OWNERS.  
In case of the absence of property-owners the assessor must leave a note requiring the owner to present the list within ten days. If he refuses, the assessor may enter the premises and make the list. Owners may make out the lists of property situated in districts in which they do not reside, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act, and on the delivery of every such list the person making and delivering such list shall retain to the assessor one dollar, which he shall retain to his own use.

PUBLICATION OF TAX LISTS AND RECTIFICATIONS.  
After valuations are assessed lists must be published by the assessor in each district, and within five days after publication appeals will be received and determined relative to excessive valuations or enumerations. No valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days.

The Board of Assessors must carefully examine the lists of valuation, and they may revise, adjust, and equalize the valuation of property in any county or State district, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per cent. as shall, under the valuation of the several counties and State districts, be just and equitable. Provided, The relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case they have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revision, change, and alteration of any valuation, an inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the direct tax to the several States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

When the assessors have completed the adjustment and equalization, the proper quota of the direct tax to each county and district of a State shall be apportioned.

UNPAID TAXES.  
Section 31 provides that when any tax shall remain unpaid for the term of one year, the collector in the State where the property lies, having first advertised the same for sixty days in at least one newspaper in the State, shall in at least one public sale, so much of the property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon; together with an addition of twenty per centum thereon; or if such property is not divisible, as aforesaid, the whole thereof shall be sold, and accounted for in the manner hereinbefore provided. If the property advertised for sale cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for such amount and addition.

INTERNAL DUTIES—THE EXCISE TAX.  
After the 1st of April, 1862, a duty of five cents per gallon must be paid on distilled liquors—distillers must keep a record of the number of gallons they distill; the duty must be paid at the time of rendering the account; liquors distilled, upon which the duty has not been paid, may be seized and sold; and a refusal to allow the proper officer to inspect the accounts shall subject the refuser to a penalty of \$500. Fermented liquors pay a tax of two cents per gallon, and brewers must keep an account of the quantity brewed. Penalties are attached for a non-compliance with the law.

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND WATCHES.  
Section 57 provides that there shall be paid yearly upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars.....	\$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars.....	4
If one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars.....	8
If above two hundred, and not exceeding four hundred dollars.....	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars.....	22
If above six hundred, and not exceeding eight hundred dollars.....	30
If above eight hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars.....	40
If above one thousand dollars.....	50

Which valuations shall be made agreeable to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry thereof.

each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

These articles must be registered and a certificate granted.

THE INCOME TAX.  
SEC. 64. And be it further enacted, That persons earning or having profits, gains, and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporations, earning or having profits, gains and incomes, which profits, gains and incomes are or shall be derived from sources other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or State taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains, and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, company, institution, association or corporation, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That no person, member or corporation of any company, institution, association, or corporation, charged or chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or corporation which shall have been taxed under the provisions of this act, and paid in whole by said company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the rate shall be five per centum per annum.

Section 65. And be it further enacted, That each and every person, company, institution, association, corporate, or not corporate, and corporation, as mentioned in the preceding section, shall, on the first day of April next, and each year thereafter, cause a statement to be prepared, and verified by the oath of such person, or by the oath of the principal manager of such company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, which statement shall exhibit the amount of profits, gains and incomes of said person, company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, for the year ending on the said first day of April, which statement shall, within thirty days from the first day of April, be lodged with the collector of the said district, together with the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, or any company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, earning or having profits, gains or incomes above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall neglect or refuse to cause such statement to be made, lodged with the collector and verified, as aforesaid, the amount of tax or duty may and shall be fixed by the collector, and after ten days notice of the amount so fixed, if not paid, such amount may be levied by distress, in the manner prescribed in other cases of delinquency by this act.

Another section allows a deduction of fifteen per cent. when the State assumes, assesses and collects the direct income and excise taxes for the federal government.

From Manassas.  
The following incidents, in connection with the Manassas battle, says the St. Louis Republican, are entitled to entire credit, being extracts from a letter written by a Virginia clergyman, well known to many of our citizens:

VIRGINIA, July 27, 1861.  
I have just returned from Manassas Junction. Of the great victory, you know the joyful part, but not the sad part.

I saw many of the wounded, and on my way passed through a hospital, (Sudley Church, shops, and huts, put up for the purpose,) of near three hundred Federal wounded. I spent some time talking with the wounded, especially one man from New Hampshire, with a cannon shot wound in the hip, such as you cannot imagine. He frequently begged for chloroform. His leg was taken off at the thigh in the evening, and, on acquiring next morning, I found he was already buried.

Fortunately, a number of the Federal surgeons were taken prisoners, who assisted our own surgeons in attending to the wounded. They were treated as well as our own men, and seemed grateful for the kindness of our people. Nearly all told sad tales of the deception practiced upon them to bring them into Virginia, and spoke of the cruelty of leaving them. Many of them died every day.

I passed over the battle field, where one hundred or two hundred of the enemy lay till buried, a great number of guns, broken on carriages, &c.

I saw the fighting preacher, Col. Pendleton, the learned Sherman's battery, and the infantry took it. He told me that when information was received of the enemy's position, he took his battery of twelve guns five miles a half an hour, his horses going at full gallop uphill and down. He showed me thirty pieces of cannon, with all their accoutrements covering an acre of ground. There were sixty-one cannon taken, and probably twenty-two.

You have read about the destructive effects of our "musked batteries." The truth is, where the battle was actually fought, THERE WAS NOT ONE—nor had we the advantage of no in the whole fight. It was all in the open field, and they had the advantage of position, as well as of numbers and of guns. The position was in fact of their own choosing.

No one—even the most careless—can fail to acknowledge the favor of God in our success. The highest estimate of our dead is 1,500. Of the loss on the other side there is no knowledge, but it is known to be many times greater than that on ours. They were buried by our men until it became impossible to bury any longer. Our own had of course first to be attended to.

The enemy's dead, I believe, however, are buried except those who fell on one field, where they raised a secession flag, and told our men not to fire, that they were our friends, and occupied the time so obtained in getting nearer, and then fired upon us. These were left until the last, when it became too late.

Among the captured wagons was one loaded with manacles, supposed to be six thousand. I have the account from one who saw them, and heard it from others. I need not attempt to tell all the feelings I have had, or make any reflections.

# Nelson County.

BLOOMFIELD, Ky., Aug. 7, 1861.  
Editors Louisville Courier: Old Nelson redeemed himself on last Monday at the ballot box. She is no longer a sympathizer for Lincoln's infractions of the Constitution, nor for any man that is. P. G. Murphy has been elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Dr. A. Bodine, a worthy and clever gentleman. All that could be said against his political principles was that he leaned a little to the North. Mr. Murphy came out squarely and fairly, openly and publicly against Lincoln's course in every particular, and was opposed to this unholy war of the North against the South; was not in favor of one man or one dollar for the carrying on of the war. Mr. Murphy was for Kentucky's neutrality in the fullest and strictest sense of the word. You will see that we have done well, when you consider the odds against us in the start. Our majority will not vary much from eighty votes. We had a majority of 380 votes to overcome. This you will see we have, and a majority of eighty. What will the Lincoln Congressmen from this District think of this conversion? The generous old man, who took pity on poor old Abraham, and voted to give him 100,000 more men and \$100,000,000 more than he asked for. Oh! what a friend to humanity.

One hundred and fifty poor and starving women marched in procession through the streets of New York city on Monday, demanding "bread!" One of them threatened to drown herself and child. Another said she was willing to starve, but her baby should have food even if she starved. All this has been brought about by the election of Old Abe to the Presidency. It is only the beginning of what we shall see.—Exchange.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS  
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF  
STRAW GOODS,  
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.  
JUST OPENED BY  
KEENON & GIBBONS,  
DEALERS IN  
BOOKS & STATIONERY,  
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,  
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,  
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,  
Feb 25 wkt-wly MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.  
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.  
J. L. GIBBONS.  
A CONERY.  
June 4 t-wt

A. CONERY,  
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.  
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)  
Has just received a new assortment of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS  
AND  
JEWELRY.  
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.  
J. L. GIBBONS, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.  
Jan 17 wkt-wt

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,  
Merchant Tailors,  
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cashmeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.  
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS ARE LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.  
Jan 23 t

Look at This.  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.  
W. H. KEENE,  
E. HENSLEY.  
Feb. 10, 1861 t-f.

Beautifully Clear!  
Pure and White!  
WHAT?  
Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.  
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.  
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
J. L. GIBBONS advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.  
Sir James Clarke's  
Celebrated Female Pills.  
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.  
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## SPEECH OF

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,  
OF OHIO.

On the Loan Bill, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1861,  
in the House of Representatives.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000 being under consideration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said:  
Mr. Chairman, in the Constitution of the United States, which the other day we swore to support, and by the authority of which we are assembled here to-day, it is written:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States."

It is further written also that the Congress to which all legislative powers are granted are thus committed:

"Shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

And it is yet further written, in protection of Senators and Representatives in that freedom of debate here, without which there can be no liberty:

"That for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Holding up the shield of the Constitution, and standing here in the place and with the manhood of a Representative of the people, I propose to myself, to-day, the ancient freedom of speech used within these walls; though with somewhat more, trust, of decency and discretion than have sometimes been exhibited here.

Sir, I do not propose to discuss the direct question of this civil war in which we are engaged. Its present prosecution is a foregone conclusion; and a wise man never wastes his strength on a fruitless enterprise. My position shall at present, for the most part, be indicated by my votes, and by the resolutions and motions which I may submit. But there are many questions incident to the war and to its prosecution, about which I have something to say now.

Mr. Chairman, the President, in the message before us, demands the extraordinary loan of \$400,000,000—an amount nearly ten times greater than the entire public debt, State and Federal, at the close of the Revolution in 1783, and four times as much as the total expenditures during the three years' war with Great Britain, in 1812.

Sir, that same Constitution which I again hold up, and to which I give my whole heart and my utmost loyalty, commits to Congress alone the power to borrow money and to fix the purposes to which it shall be applied, and expressly limits any appropriations to the term of two years. Each Senator and Representative, therefore, must judge for himself, upon his conscience and oath, and before God and the country, of the justice and wisdom and policy of the President's demand; and whenever this House shall have become but a mere office wherein to register the decrees of the Executive, it will be high time to abolish it.

But I have a right, I believe, sir, to say that, however gentlemen upon this side of the Chamber may differ finally as to the war, we are yet firmly and inexorably united in one thing at least, and that is the determination that our own rights and dignities and privileges, as the Representatives of the people, shall be maintained in their spirit and to the very letter. And be this as it may, I do know that there are some here present who are resolved to assist and to exert these rights, with becoming decency and moderation certainly, but at the same time fully, freely, and at every hazard.

Sir, it is an ancient and wise practice of the English Commons, to precede all votes of supplies by an inquiry into abuses and grievances, and especially into any infraction of the constitution and the laws by the Executive. Let us follow this safe practice. We are now in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and in the exercise of that right, I propose to consider the PRESENT STATE OF THE NATION, and supply also some few of the many omissions of the President in the message before us. Sir, he has undertaken to give us information of the state of the Union, as the Constitution requires him to do; and it was his duty, as an honest executive, to make that information full, impartial, and complete, and to exercise these duties as a laborer and lawfully vindicator of his own course of policy—a policy which has precipitated us into a terrible and bloody revolution. He admits the fact; he admits that, to-day, we are in the midst of a general civil war, not now a mere petty insurrection, to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation and a posse comitatus of three months' militia.

Sir, it has been the misfortune of the President from the beginning that he has not and wholly under estimate the magnitude and character of the revolution with which he had to deal, or surely he never would have ventured upon the wicked and hazardous experiment of calling thirty million of people to arms against themselves without the counsel and authority of Congress. But when at last he found himself hemmed in by the revolution, and this city in danger, as he declares, and waked up, as he proclaims, of the 15th of April proves him to have waked up, to the reality and significance of the movement, why did he not forthwith assemble Congress, and throw himself upon the wisdom and patriotism of the representatives of the States and of the people, instead of usurping powers which the Constitution has expressly conferred upon us? Sir, and powers which Congress had but a little while before repeatedly and emphatically refused to exercise, or to permit him to exercise. But I shall recur to this point again.

Sir, the President, in this message, has undertaken also to give us a summary of the causes which led to this present revolution. He has made out a case—no might, in my judgment, have made out a more strong case—against the secessionists and disunionists of the South. All this, sir, is very well as far as it goes. But the President does not go back far enough, nor in the right direction. He forgets the still stronger case against the abolitionists and disunionists of the North and West. He omits to tell us that secession and disunion had a New England origin, and began in Massachusetts in 1804 at the time of the Louisiana purchase, were revived by the Hartford Convention in 1814, and culminated, during the war with Great Britain, in sending commissioners to Washington to settle the terms for a peaceable separation of New England from the other States of the Union. He forgets to remind us and the country, that this present revolution began forty years ago in the volume, persistent, offensive, most irritating and unprovoked agitation of the SLAVERY question in the North and West, from the time of the Missouri controversy, with some short intervals, down to the present hour.

Sir, if this statement of the case be the whole truth and wholly correct, then the Democratic party and every member of it, and the Whig party, too, and its predecessors, have been guilty for sixty years of an unjust, unconstitutional and most wicked policy in administering the affairs of the Government.

But, sir, the President ignores totally the violent and long-continued denunciation of the slave and slaveholders, and especially since 1835—I appeal to Jackson's message for the date and proof—until at last a political anti-slavery organization was formed in the north and west, which continued to gain strength year after year, till at length it had destroyed and usurped the place of the Whig party, and finally obtained control of every free State in the Union, and elected himself,

through free State votes alone, to the Presidency of the United States. He chooses to pass over the fact that the party to which he thus owes his place and his present power of mischief, is wholly and totally a sectional organization; and as such condemned by Washington, by Jefferson, by Jackson, Webster, and Clay, and by all the founders and preservers of the Republic, and utterly inconsistent with the principles, or the peace, the stability, or the existence even, of our Federal system. Sir, there never was an hour, from the organization of this sectional party, when it was not predicted by the wisest men and truest patriots, and when it ought not to have been known by every intelligent man in the country, that it must sooner or later precipitate a revolution and the dissolution of the Union.

The President forgets already that, on the 4th of March, he declared that the platform of that party was "a law unto him," by which he meant to be governed in his administration; and yet that platform announced that whereas there were two separate and distinct kinds of labor and forms of civilization in the two different sections of the Union, yet that the entire national domain, belonging in common to all the States, should be taken, possessed, and held by one section alone, and consecrated to that kind of labor and form of civilization alone which prevailed in that section which by mere numerical superiority, had chosen the President, and now has, and for some years past has had, a majority in the Senate, as from the beginning of the Government it had also in the House. He omits, too, to tell the country and the world—for he speaks, and we all speak now to the world and posterity—that he himself and his prime minister, the Secretary of the State, declared three years ago, and have maintained ever since, that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections of this Union; that the Union could not endure part slave and part free; and that the whole power and influence of the Federal Government must henceforth be put forth to circumscribe and hem in slavery within its existing limits.

And now, sir, how comes it that the President has forgotten to remind us, also, that when the party thus committed to the principle of deadly hate and hostility to the slave institutions of the South, and the man who had proclaimed the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict, and who, in the dilemma or alternative of this conflict, were resolved that "the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, should ultimately be tilled by free labor," had obtained power and place in the common Government of the States, the South, except one State, chose first to demand solemn constitutional guarantees for protection against the abolition of the tremendous and patronage and influence of the Federal Government, for the purpose of securing the great end of the sectional conflict, before resorting to secession or revolution at all? Did he not know—how could he be ignorant—that at the last session of Congress, every substantive proposition for adjustment and compromise, except that offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Kellogg]—and we all know how that was received—came from the South? Stop a moment and let us see.

The committee of thirty-three was moved for in this house by a gentleman from Virginia, the second day of the session, and received the vote of every Southern Representative present, except only the members from South Carolina, who declined to vote. In the Senate, the committee of thirteen was moved for by a Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Powell], and received the silent acquiescence of every Southern Senator present. The Crittenden proposition, too, were moved also by another Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden], now a member of this House; a man venerable for his years, loved for his virtues, distinguished for his services, honored for his patriotism; for four and forty years a Senator, or in other public office; devoted to the Union of these States; and who, though he himself proved his courage fifty years ago upon the battle-field against the foreign enemies of his country, is now, thank God, still for compromise at home to-day. Fortunate in a long and well spent life of public services and private worth, he is unfortunate only that he has survived a Union and, I fear, a Constitution younger than himself.

The Border State propositions also were projected by a gentleman from Maryland not now a member of this House, and presented by a gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Ethridge], now the Clerk of this House. And yet these propositions, coming thus from the South, were severally and repeatedly rejected by the almost united vote of the Republican party in the Senate and the House. The Crittenden propositions, for which Mr. Davis, now President of the Confederate States, and Mr. Toombs, his Secretary of State, both declared in the Senate that they would be satisfied, and for which every Southern Senator and Representative voted, never, on any one occasion, received one solitary vote from the Republican party in either House.

The Adams or Corwin amendment, so-called, reported from the Committee of Thirty-three, and the only substantive amendment proposed from the Republican side, was but a bare promise that Congress should never be authorized to do what no man ever believed Congress would undertake to do—abolish slavery in the States where it exists; and yet even this proposition, moderate as it was, and for which every Southern member present voted, except one, was carried through this House by but one majority, after long and tedious delay, and with the utmost difficulty—sixty-five Republican members, with the resolute and determined gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Hickman], at their head, having voted against it and fought against it to the very last.

And not this only, but, as a part of the history of the late session, let me remind you that bills were introduced into this House proposing to abolish and close up certain Southern ports of entry to authorize the President to blockade the Southern coast, and to call out the militia and accept the services of volunteers, not for three months merely, but without any limit as to either numbers or time, for the very purpose of enforcing the laws, collecting the revenue, and protecting the public property; and were pressed vehemently and earnestly in this House, prior to the arrival of the President in this city, and were then, though seven States had seceded and seceding Governments of their own, voted down, postponed, thrust aside, or in some other way disposed of, sometimes by large majorities in this House, till at last Congress adjourned without any action at all. Peace then seemed to be the policy of all parties.

Thus, sir, the case stood at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March last, when, from the eastern portico of this Capitol, and in the presence of twenty thousand of his countrymen, but enveloped in a crowd of soldiery which no other American President ever saw, Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office to support the Constitution, and delivered his inaugural message. I regret to say, not written in the direct and straightforward language which becomes an American President and an American Statesman, and which was expected from the plain, blunt, honest man of the Northwest, but with the forked tongue and crooked counsel of the New York politician, leaving thirty million people in doubt whether it meant peace or war. But whatever may have been the secret purpose and meaning of the inaugural, practically for six weeks the policy of peace prevailed, and they were weeks of happiness to the patriot and prosperity to the country. Business revived; trade returned; commerce flourished. Never was there a fairer prospect before any people. Secession in the past languished and was spiritless and harmless; secession in the

future was arrested and perished. By overwhelming majorities, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri declared for the Union, and every heart beat high with hope that in due course of time, and through faith and patience and peace, and by ultimate and adequate compromise, every State would be restored to it. It is true, indeed, sir, that the Republican party, with great unanimity and great earnestness and determination, had resolved against all compromise and conciliation. But, on the other hand, the whole Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party, were equally resolved that there should be no civil war upon any pretext; and both sides prepared for an appeal to that great and final arbiter of all disputes in a free country—the people.

Sir, I do not propose to inquire now whether the President and his cabinet were sincere and in earnest, and meant really to persevere to the end in the policy of peace, or whether from the first they meant civil war, and only waited to gain time till they were fairly seated in power, and had disposed, too, of that prodigious horde of spoilsmen and office-seekers, which came down at first like an avalanche upon them? But I do not know that the people believed the sincere and cordial, ratified and approved of the policy of peace; nor as they subsequently responded to the policy of war, in a whirlwind of passion and madness, but calmly and soberly, and as the result of their deliberate and most solemn judgment; and believing that civil war was absolute and eternal disunion, while secession was but partial and temporary, they cordially endorsed also the proposed evacuation of Sumter and the other forts and public property within the seceded States. Now, sir, will I stop now to explore the several causes, which either led to a change in the apparent policy or an early development of the original and real purposes of the Administration? But there are two which I cannot pass by. And the first of these was party necessity, or the clamors of politicians, and especially of certain wicked, reckless, and unprincipled conductors of a partisan press. The peace policy was crushing out the Republican party. Under that policy, sir, it was melting away like snow before the sun. The general elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and municipal elections in New York and in the Western States, gave abundant evidence that the people were resolved upon the most ample and satisfactory constitutional guarantees to the South as the price of a restoration of the Union. And then it was, sir, that the long and agonizing howl of defeated and disappointed politicians came up before the Administration. The newspaper press teamed with appeals and threats to the President. The mails groaned under the weight of letters demanding a change of policy; while a secret convulsion of the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and other States, assembled here, promised men and money to support the President in the irrepressible conflict which they now invoked. And thus it was, sir, that the necessities of a party in the pangs of dissolution, in the very hour and article of death, demanding vicious measures, which could result in nothing but civil war, renewed secession, and absolute and eternal disunion, were preferred and hearkened to before the peace and harmony and prosperity of the whole country.

But there was another and yet stronger impelling cause without which this horrid calamity of civil war might have been postponed, and, perhaps, finally averted. One of the last and worst acts of a Congress, which, when it broke up, left behind it a legacy of literally did those things which it ought not to have done, and left undone those things which it ought to have done, was the passage of an obscure, ill-considered, ill-digested, and unstatesmanlike high protective tariff act, commonly known as "the Morrill tariff." Just about the same time, too, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery adopted our old tariff of 1857, which we had just rejected to make way for the Morrill act, fixing their rate of duties at five, fifteen, and twenty per cent, lower than ours. The result was as inevitable as the laws of trade are inexorable. Trade and commerce—and especially the trade and commerce of the West—began to look to the South. Turned out of their natural course years ago, by the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania and New York, and diverted eastward at a heavy loss to the West, they threatened now to resume their ancient and accustomed channels—the water-courses of the Ohio and Mississippi. And political associations and unions, as well known, must soon follow the direction of interest and trade. The city of New York, the great commercial emporium of the Union, and the Northwest, the chief granary of the Union, began to clamor now loudly for the repeal of the pernicious and ruinous tariff. Threatened thus with the loss of both political power and wealth, or the repeal of the tariff, and at last of both. New England Pennsylvania, too, the land of P. P. Penn, cradled in peace and prosperity, and now, with all its horrors, as the price of preserving either from destruction. Ay, sir, Pennsylvania, the great key-stone of the arch of the Union, was willing to lay the whole weight of her iron upon that sacred arch, and crush it beneath the load. The subjugation of the South—ay, sir, the subjugation of the South! I am not talking to children or fools; for there is not a man in this House fit to be a Representative of the people who does not know that the South cannot be forced to yield obedience to your laws and authority until you have conquered and subjugated her—the subjugation of the South, and the closing up of her ports, first by force, in war, and afterwards by tariff laws in peace, was deliberately resolved upon by the East. And, sir, when once this policy was begun, the self-motives of waning commerce and threatened loss of trade impelled the great city of New York, and her merchants and her passions, and her press, with her and there an honorable exception, to place herself in the very front rank among the worshippers of Moloch. Much, indeed, of that outbreak and uprising in the North, which followed the proclamation of the 15th of April, as well, perhaps, as the proclamation itself, was called forth, not so much by the fall of Fort Sumter—an event long anticipated—as by the notion that the "insurrection" might be crushed out in a few weeks, if not by the display, certainly, at least by the presence of an overwhelming force.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that Mr. Crittenden made a short speech in that place on his way home, in the course of which he dwelt upon the present prosecution and a speedy close of the rebellion. If Mr. Crittenden assumed that position, in our judgment he failed to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Kentucky. Our people are opposed to the further prosecution of this war, and favor the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as the only way in which peace can be secured.

LOU. CORR.

PREMATURE REJOICING.—Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, it is said, on Tuesday read in the House of Representatives at Washington, a telegraphic dispatch, announcing the Union triumph in Kentucky. It might, perhaps, have dampened the exuberance of the joy of the old gentleman to have learned that although the State had done Union, his own country, gallant old Nelson—had repudiated his course, and elected the Southern Rights candidate, F. G. Murphy, Esq., by a handsome majority. Nelson did not elect Mr. Murphy. He is a man of fine capacity and high integrity; he will honor the place.

Louisville Courier, August 8th.

The Battle of Manassas.—Johnston and Beauregard's Bulletin to the Army. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 28, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia.

Their people scolded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost regal state. Their ministers, Senators, and women came to witness the immolation of this army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and our liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are, in the name of the whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 27th of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring colors of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and thus the victory was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete that the invaders were driven from the field and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers, we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and before the people grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people!

Comrades! Our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right; their graves are beside the tomb of Washington, their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! We congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,  
G. P. T. BEAUREGARD.

Ohio State Democratic Convention.

This body has nominated Hon. H. J. Jewett for Governor, and Hon. J. Scott Harrison for Lieutenant Governor, also adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the civil war, by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremists of both sections, and having at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the General Government within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice.

2. That in this national emergency the Democracy and other Union men of Ohio, banishing all feeling of passion or resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country, that this war should not be waged in conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. That while we deem it the duty of every citizen to support and sustain the Government constitutionally administered, we recommend that the Legislatures of the several States adopt the proper measures for calling a National Convention, for the purpose of settling our present difficulties and restoring and preserving the Union.

4. That the corruption, extravagance, incompetency and favoritism shown in the administration of the War Department, and receive our most unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

5. That the volunteer soldiers, who, at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defense of the Constitution and laws, and in many cases have been compelled to serve under inexperienced officers, are entitled to our hearty thanks for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties.

6. That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that no citizen can be legally deprived of the benefit thereof, except by Congress, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the late attempt of the President of the United States to suspend the privilege of the same is unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

Public Sentiment in New York.

Among the resolutions adopted at a large meeting of the friends of peace at Warnerville, N. Y., a few days ago, were the following:

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the perpetuation of the States, but in the language of the late lamented S. A. Douglas, we believe "that war is a disaster," and that if the Union be continued it must be upon the principle upon which it was formed, to-wit, the voluntary consent of its members; that any other mode is subversive of the principles of self-government, and hence, in order to restore this Union, the first requisite is peace, to the end that all questions may be settled not despotically by the sword, but voluntarily by the free consent of the American people.

Resolved, That we reverence and will obey all laws emanating from the proper source, but will resist with all our united force, all military despotism, and mob laws, inaugurated for the purpose of suppressing freedom of expression, either of speech, of the press, or of the right of petition.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present war policy; that we sincerely believe its effect will be to drive the remaining slave States from the Union, exasperate the whole South, consolidate their Confederacy, bankrupt the North, and render a reunion impossible. As the Union was made in peace, it should be preserved in peace, and never can be by force of arms. We believe and hold that the great anchor of our prosperous nation is a fair distribution of equal justice to all sections.

Telegraphic.  
BALTIMORE, August 7.

The Washington Star reports that Gen. Lyon was killed in a later engagement than the one at Dog Springs, Mo. The report is hardly credible.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 5.

Our advices from Gen. Lyon's army are to Sunday. The cavalry charge heretofore reported was made by a scouting party sent out to ascertain if the enemy were approaching. After our troops were encamped for the night, at Dry Spring, seeing a regiment of infantry coming along the road, the lieutenant ordered a charge, which resulted in killing 30 and wounding 80 of the rebels.

The charge was not intended by Lyon, and probably prevented the rebels from attacking his main body, which had they done, they would unquestionably have been routed with severe loss.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had taken position on high ground to observe our position and strength, was dispersed by a few shells from Capt. Totten's battery, wounding some 30 of them.

Saturday morning our force moved forward cautiously, and on approaching Curran, the rebels, to the number of 3,000, were seen posted on the side southwest of that place. Gen. Lyon immediately formed his army for battle, and gave the order to advance. As our column was approaching a piece of timber to flank the enemy, Capt. Dubers' battery opened fire on the rebels, and they retreated in haste. It is not known whether any of the enemy were killed on Saturday. We did not lose a man, and took several prisoners.

Our army encamped for the night at Curran, and on Sunday morning Gen. Lyon terminated to retire to Springfield, as most of the rebels were mounted, and they might flank him and take Springfield.

Generals Price, Rains, and Parsons are said to have 20,000 men under their command, and Ben. McCullough 4,000, the latter well armed and efficient troops.

QUINCY, ILL., Aug. 7.

A band of rebels, 1,000 to 1,200, made an attack upon a camp of Union men at Athens, Mo., on Monday morning last, at 5 o'clock. There was a considerable amount of arms and ammunition for the United States troops stored at this place, under the guard of troops comprising this camp of U. S. volunteers, numbering 350 men, under command of Capt. Moore.

The fighting lasted about one hour, when the rebels retreated. Meantime, Captain Moore, having been reinforced by about 150 men from Centralia, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river, gave chase after the rebels for about one mile and a half, killing one of them, taking eighteen prisoners, capturing thirty-one horses and two Section flags. Several rebels were wounded in the chase.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

It appears from the data of the Committee on Ways and Means that the total amount of appropriations at the recent session of Congress is \$275,000,000. Of this \$197,000,000 was for the army, \$35,000,000 for the navy, and the remainder for various purposes.

It is rumored that Senators Breckinridge and Powell, and Representative Burnett, of Ky., will resign their seats in Congress. They are quite disgusted with the results of the election in their State.

The Secretary of War has accepted the services of a regiment of cavalry from Kentucky.

ALBANY, August 8.

The sub-committee of the Republican Central Committee met this afternoon after the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. After agreeing on a call and statement, they say the foregoing call is issued under circumstances which require explanation. The Republican State Committee, at their meeting on the 6th inst., feeling deeply sensible that the present disastrous situation of affairs in our country demanded, for the time being, an entire obliteration of all party feeling, and realizing the fact that they, as the representatives of a powerful and dominant party in the State, could best afford to make the first advance, did, after mature deliberation, adopt the resolutions contained in the communication, of which a copy is given below.

On the assembling of the Democratic State Committee, our communication was presented to them, to which the Committee responded in a labored refusal to call a Convention, as above requested, and indicated a determination on their part to sacrifice to party the government of the State and nation, instead of yielding them a generous support in this struggle for political office to restore and perpetuate the lacerous policy so shamelessly carried on during the late Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and to compel compromises with rebels in arms at once humiliating and dishonorable.

Under these circumstances, we cordially invite persons who are friends to the maintenance of the Government to unite with us in selecting a ticket for State officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.

John McAfee, the Speaker of the House at the last two sessions of the Legislature of Missouri, was arrested night before last by a body of Federal troops, at his residence in Shelbyville, and conveyed to Macon city, where he is now under close guard.

Gov. Gamble has ordered an election on the first Monday of November, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, and Members of the Legislature, and for taking the sense of the people upon the recent action of the State Convention.

MOUNT VERNON "OVERRUN BY REBELS."

An army order issued by Lieutenant Gen. Scott, stated that "Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the Immortal Washington by the Ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of Rebels." No doubt Gen. Scott was informed that Southern troops had committed the outrage alleged, but that he was misled, the subjoined card, published in the National Intelligencer, on the authority of a responsible officer of the Mount Vernon Association, leaves no doubt:

Messrs. Editors:—The officers of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association are much pained to see in your issue of to-day an order from Lieut. Gen. Scott containing a statement which they fear will lead to much trouble and misunderstanding.—Gen. Scott having been misinformed with regard to the facts.

The statement referred to is that Mount Vernon has been "overrun by bands of rebels," &c.

Since the occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops, not a single soldier from the Southern army has visited Mount Vernon. It is but justice to say, the intruders who refused to accede to the regulations of the association, heretofore willingly followed by soldiers from both sides, were a company of New York volunteers, headed by their Colonel and other officers.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NICHOLSVILLE.

We learn that on Monday, whist Wm. McDowell was engaged in a fight with Wm. Daniel, at Nicholasville, John McAfee brother to the secession candidate for the State Senate, shot him, perhaps mortally, in the back with a large sized Colt's revolver. It was not expected yesterday that McDowell could possibly recover. The affair produced the greatest excitement, and McAfee was immediately arrested and placed under a strong guard, to await the result of the wound. It was with the greatest difficulty, we understand, that the crowd was restrained from hanging

him at once. A messenger arrived in this city for medical aid about nine o'clock, Monday night, from whom we gathered these particulars. At the last accounts yesterday McAfee was in the Court House with a guard of eighty men over him, and McDowell, it was thought, would certainly die.

LEZ. OBS. & REPORTER.

We find the following dispatches in the St. Louis Republican of yesterday, and give them for what they are worth:

CAIRO, August 6.—It is rumored here that Jeff. Thompson, with 8,000 men, has attacked Cape Girardeau. Reinforcements have been sent up from Cairo.

Cannons were heard during the night at Jonesboro, in the direction of the Cape. A gentleman from New Madrid asserts that Pillow will attack Bird's Point, with 25,000 men, immediately. This, however, needs confirmation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAIRO, August 6.—Passengers by the E. M. Ryland report all quiet at Cape Girardeau, and no attack expected. Jeff. Thompson was 25 miles back, with 3,000 men, very poorly armed.

WM. MOFFETT'S SCHOOL.

WM. MOFFETT will open a School for boys in Frankfort, on Monday, September 2d.

Terms:  
The mathematics and Latin classes, per session of 20 weeks..... \$20  
English branches alone, per session..... 15  
REFERENCE—B. B. Sayre. aug6 t-wtd

FENCING AND BAYONET EXERCISE.

NOW necessary for young and old.

CAPT. DE REUR'S

Academy at the Capital Hotel Hall. Room open day and night.

MALE SCHOOL.

D. G. VENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Ash Grove, will commence the term of study on the 4th Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms:  
English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00  
Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 18 00  
jul29 wtd

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00



